



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain

IS BLURRED AND MISTY SIGHTING,
HEADACHES,
AND ALL HEALTH GENERALLY,
WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,180 號十八百一千九萬一第 日五廿月九年未己 HONGKONG MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH 1919. 一拜禮 號柒十月一拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 140 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

in PRICE of
LIQUEURS, GINS,
STOUT, &c.
in addition to

10 % DISCOUNT

ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
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Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
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HONGKONG.

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MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERSTANDING.
TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " "	10 "
8.30 " " " " " " " "	15 "
9.00 " " " " " " " "	20 "
9.30 " " " " " " " "	25 "
10.00 " " " " " " " "	30 "
10.30 " " " " " " " "	35 "
11.00 " " " " " " " "	40 "
11.30 " " " " " " " "	45 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	50 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " "	55 "
5.30 " " " " " " " "	60 "
6.00 " " " " " " " "	65 "
6.30 " " " " " " " "	70 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " "	10 "
8.30 " " " " " " " "	15 "
9.00 " " " " " " " "	20 "
9.30 " " " " " " " "	25 "
10.00 " " " " " " " "	30 "
10.30 " " " " " " " "	35 "
11.00 " " " " " " " "	40 "
11.30 " " " " " " " "	45 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	50 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " "	55 "
5.30 " " " " " " " "	60 "
6.00 " " " " " " " "	65 "
6.30 " " " " " " " "	70 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, The Venetian Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1 Local a.m.	No. 2 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 p.m.	No. 18 Through p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through p.m.
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	7.35	8.35	8.40	9.30	9.35	10.35	10.40	11.35	11.40
Shum Chun	arr.	8.40	8.45	9.40	9.45	10.35	10.40	11.40	11.45	12.40	12.45
Shung Shui	dep.	7.37	7.42	8.42	8.47	9.37	9.42	10.42	10.47	11.42	11.47
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.40	7.45	8.45	8.50	9.40	9.45	10.45	10.50	11.45	11.50
Tai Po	arr.	8.50	8.55	9.50	9.55	10.40	10.45	11.45	11.50	12.45	12.50
Tai Po	dep.	7.43	7.48	8.48	8.53	9.43	9.48	10.48	10.53	11.48	11.53
Tai Po	arr.	8.53	8.58	9.53	9.58	10.43	10.48	11.48	11.53	12.48	12.53
Tai Po	dep.	7.46	7.51	8.51	8.56	9.46	9.51	10.51	10.56	11.51	11.56
Tai Po	arr.	8.56	8.61	9.56	10.01	10.46	10.51	11.51	11.56	12.51	12.56
Tai Po	dep.	7.49	7.54	8.54	8.59	9.49	9.54	10.54	10.59	11.54	11.59
Tai Po	arr.	8.59	9.04	10.04	10.09	10.49	10.54	11.54	11.59	12.54	12.59
Tai Po	dep.	7.52	7.57	8.57	9.02	9.52	9.57	10.57	11.02	11.57	12.02
Tai Po	arr.	9.02	9.07	10.07	10.12	10.52	10.57	11.57	12.02	12.57	13.02
Tai Po	dep.	7.55	8.00	9.00	9.05	9.55	10.00	11.00	11.05	12.00	12.05
Tai Po	arr.	9.05	9.10	10.10	10.15	10.55	11.00	12.00	12.05	13.00	13.05
Tai Po	dep.	7.58	8.03	9.03	9.08	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	12.03	12.08
Tai Po	arr.	9.08	9.13	10.13	10.18	10.58	11.03	12.03	12.08	13.03	13.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.01	8.06	9.06	9.11	10.01	10.06	11.06	11.11	12.06	12.11
Tai Po	arr.	9.11	9.16	10.16	10.21	11.01	11.06	12.06	12.11	13.06	13.11
Tai Po	dep.	8.04	8.09	9.09	9.14	10.04	10.09	11.09	11.14	12.09	12.14
Tai Po	arr.	9.14	9.19	10.19	10.24	11.04	11.09	12.09	12.14	13.09	13.14
Tai Po	dep.	8.07	8.12	9.12	9.17	10.07	10.12	11.12	11.17	12.12	12.17
Tai Po	arr.	9.17	9.22	10.22	10.27	11.07	11.12	12.12	12.17	13.12	13.17
Tai Po	dep.	8.10	8.15	9.15	9.20	10.10	10.15	11.15	11.20	12.15	12.20
Tai Po	arr.	9.20	9.25	10.25	10.30	11.10	11.15	12.15	12.20	13.15	13.20
Tai Po	dep.	8.13	8.18	9.18	9.23	10.13	10.18	11.18	11.23	12.18	12.23
Tai Po	arr.	9.23	9.28	10.28	10.33	11.13	11.18	12.18	12.23	13.18	13.23
Tai Po	dep.	8.16	8.21	9.21	9.26	10.16	10.21	11.21	11.26	12.21	12.26
Tai Po	arr.	9.26	9.31	10.31	10.36	11.16	11.21	12.21	12.26	13.21	13.26
Tai Po	dep.	8.19	8.24	9.24	9.29	10.19	10.24	11.24	11.29	12.24	12.29
Tai Po	arr.	9.29	9.34	10.34	10.39	11.19	11.24	12.24	12.29	13.24	13.29
Tai Po	dep.	8.22	8.27	9.27	9.32	10.22	10.27	11.27	11.32	12.27	12.32
Tai Po	arr.	9.32	9.37	10.37	10.42	11.22	11.27	12.27	12.32	13.27	13.32
Tai Po	dep.	8.25	8.30	9.30	9.35	10.25	10.30	11.30	11.35	12.30	12.35
Tai Po	arr.	9.35	9.40	10.40	10.45	11.25	11.30	12.30	12.35	13.30	13.35
Tai Po	dep.	8.28	8.33	9.33	9.38	10.28	10.33	11.33	11.38	12.33	12.38
Tai Po	arr.	9.38	9.43	10.43	10.48	11.28	11.33	12.33	12.38	13.33	13.38
Tai Po	dep.	8.31	8.36	9.36	9.41	10.31	10.36	11.36	11.41	12.36	12.41
Tai Po	arr.	9.41	9.46	10.46	10.51	11.31	11.36	12.36	12.41	13.36	13.41
Tai Po	dep.	8.34	8.39	9.39	9.44	10.34	10.39	11.39	11.44	12.39	12.44
Tai Po	arr.	9.44	9.49	10.49	10.54	11.34	11.39	12.39	12.44	13.39	13.44
Tai Po	dep.	8.37	8.42	9.42	9.47	10.37	10.42	11.42	11.47	12.42	12.47
Tai Po	arr.	9.47	9.52	10.52	10.57	11.37	11.42	12.42	12.47	13.42	13.47
Tai Po	dep.	8.40	8.45	9.45	9.50	10.40	10.45	11.45	11.50	12.45	12.50
Tai Po	arr.	9.50	9.55	10.55	11.00	11.40	11.45	12.45	12.50	13.45	13.50
Tai Po	dep.	8.43	8.48	9.48	9.53	10.43	10.48	11.48	11.53	12.48	12.53
Tai Po	arr.	9.53	9.58	10.58	11.03	11.43	11.48	12.48	12.53	13.48	13.53
Tai Po	dep.	8.46	8.51	9.51	9.56	10.46	10.51	11.51	11.56	12.51	12.56
Tai Po	arr.	9.56	10.01	11.01	11.06	11.46	11.51	12.51	12.56	13.51	13.56
Tai Po	dep.	8.49	8.54	9.54	9.59	10.49	10.54	11.54	11.59	12.54	12.59
Tai Po	arr.	9.59	10.04	11.04	11.09	11.49	11.54	12.54	12.59	13.54	13.59
Tai Po	dep.	8.52	8.57	9.57	10.02	10.52	10.57	11.57	12.02	12.57	13.02
Tai Po	arr.	9.57	10.02	11.02	11.07	11.52	11.57	12.57	13.02	13.57	14.02
Tai Po	dep.	8.55	9.00	10.00	10.05	10.55	11.00	12.00	12.05	13.00	13.05
Tai Po	arr.	9.57	10.02	11.02	11.07	11.57	12.02	13.02	13.07	14.02	14.07
Tai Po	dep.	8.58	9.03	10.03	10.08	10.58	11.03	12.03	12.08	13.03	13.08
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.61	9.06	10.06	10.11	11.01	11.06	12.06	12.11	13.06	13.11
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.64	9.09	10.09	10.14	11.04	11.09	12.09	12.14	13.09	13.14
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.67	9.12	10.12	10.17	11.07	11.12	12.12	12.17	13.12	13.17
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.70	9.15	10.15	10.20	11.10	11.15	12.15	12.20	13.15	13.20
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.73	9.18	10.18	10.23	11.13	11.18	12.18	12.23	13.18	13.23
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.76	9.21	10.21	10.26	11.16	11.21	12.21	12.26	13.21	13.26
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.79	9.24	10.24	10.29	11.19	11.24	12.24	12.29	13.24	13.29
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.82	9.27	10.27	10.32	11.22	11.27	12.27	12.32	13.27	13.32
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.85	9.30	10.30	10.35	11.25	11.30	12.30	12.35	13.30	13.35
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.88	9.33	10.33	10.38	11.28	11.33	12.33	12.38	13.33	13.38
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.91	9.36	10.36	10.41	11.31	11.36	12.36	12.41	13.36	13.41
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.94	9.39	10.39	10.44	11.34	11.39	12.39	12.44	13.39	13.44
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	8.97	9.42	10.42	10.47	11.37	11.42	12.42	12.47	13.42	13.47
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.00	9.45	10.45	10.50	11.40	11.45	12.45	12.50	13.45	13.50
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.03	9.48	10.48	10.53	11.43	11.48	12.48	12.53	13.48	13.53
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.06	9.51	10.51	10.56	11.46	11.51	12.51	12.56	13.51	13.56
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.09	9.54	10.54	10.59	11.49	11.54	12.54	12.59	13.54	13.59
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.12	9.57	10.57	11.02	11.52	11.57	12.57	13.02	13.57	14.02
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.15	10.00	11.00	11.05	11.55	12.00	13.00	13.05	14.00	14.05
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.18	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.21	10.06	11.06	11.11	12.01	12.06	13.06	13.11	14.06	14.11
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.24	10.09	11.09	11.14	12.04	12.09	13.09	13.14	14.09	14.14
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.27	10.12	11.12	11.17	12.07	12.12	13.12	13.17	14.12	14.17
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.30	10.15	11.15	11.20	12.10	12.15	13.15	13.20	14.15	14.20
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08	11.58	12.03	13.03	13.08	14.03	14.08
Tai Po	dep.	9.33	10.18	11.18	11.23	12.13	12.18	13.18	13.23	14.18	14.23
Tai Po	arr.	9.58	10.03	11.03	11.08</						

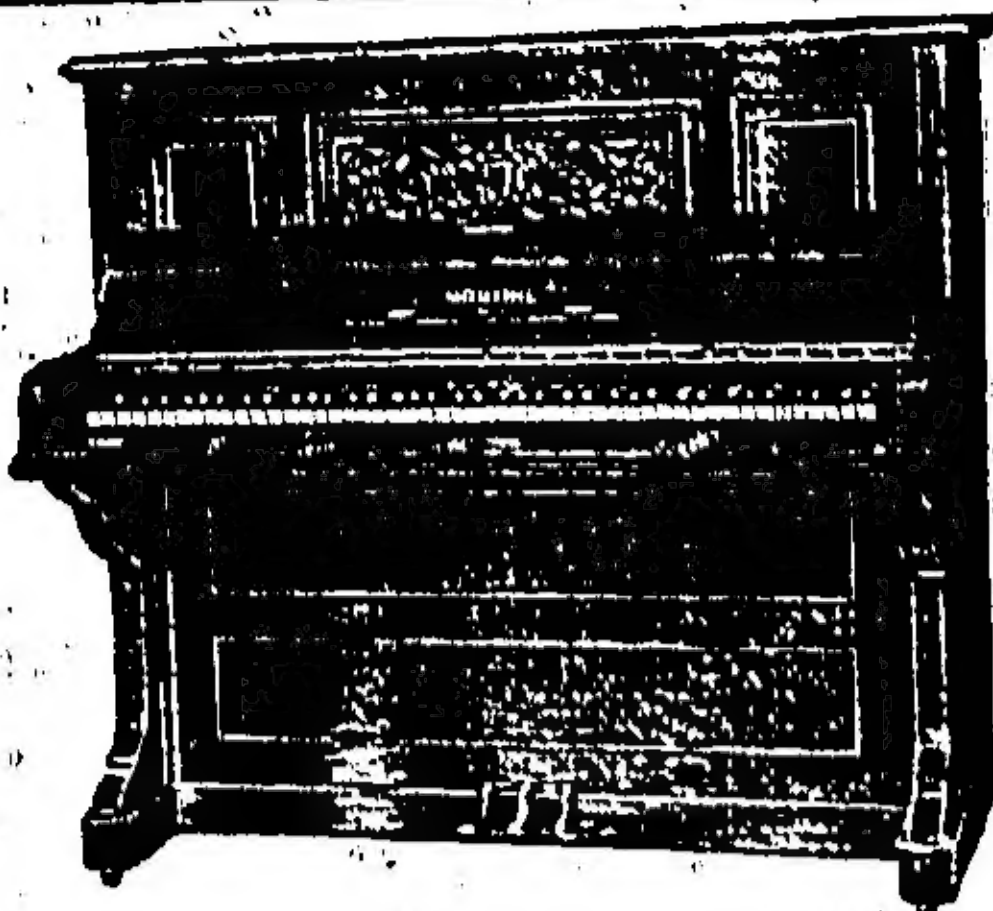
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Messrs. BREWER & CO.,

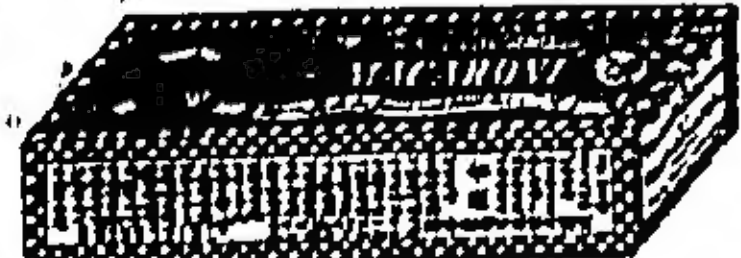
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1108]

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DIAMOND JUBILEE OF UNION CHURCH

YESTERDAY'S ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The Diamond Jubilee of Union Church was celebrated, yesterday, by the holding of special services. The sacred edifice was chaste and decorated for the occasion and was crowded. The congregation included H.E. the Governor, Major-General Ventris, Commodore Gurner, the Colonial Secretary, and a few members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The service was impressive. It commenced with the hymn "Our God our help in ages past," followed by an introductory prayer. The 72 Psalm was chanted, after which the 14th Psalm was read. The Anthem "Break forth into joy" was well rendered by the choir. After a prayer, the Church's one foundation was sung. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald then delivered an eloquent sermon, at the end of which the hymn "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" was sung.

The Rev. gentleman took as his text, "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, where are they for ever?" (Zechariah c. 1, v. 5). "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." (Heb. c. 13, v. 8). He said:—In the little English churchyard at Macao is the grave of Dr. Robert Morrison, the last-maker's apprentice who did not stick to his last but became the pioneer Protestant Missionary to China. The spot is a place of pious pilgrimage to such as reverence the heroes of the faith, for Morrison had the heart of a hero, and prayed to be sent where difficulties were, to all human appearance, insurmountable. He had his wish when the London Missionary Society sent him to Canton, alone, and eventually on, almost forlorn hope. That was in 1807, when no British subject with the single exception of Sir G. F. Staunton, was believed to have any acquaintance with the Chinese language, and the natives were jealous of any foreigner acquiring their speech. For years Morrison had to lead a furtive existence in Canton, or, not less so in Macao, sometimes for days without necessary food, his teachers and servants being compelled to leave him. It was made a capital crime to print his translations, or to teach what they contained, but, in spite of all, he succeeded in producing a grammar, catechism, translation of the whole Bible, and, finally, a Chinese dictionary, which the East India Company produced in Calcutta. After a few years Morrison had the help of a like-minded companion, Wm. Milne, he being a Chinese, who came to settle in Macao, or even Macao, worked among the Chinese settlements in the East Indies, centering at Malacca, where was established an institution on which Morrison had set his heart, viz. an Anglo-Chinese school. A vast amount of press work was also carried on, books and periodicals being circulated in Chinese and English, and religious and general subjects. Dr. Milne died after only nine years' work, but in that brief time he linked his name imperishably with the history of Christian influence in China.

In 1834 Morrison himself passed away. His life of extraordinary devotion had laid western knowledge open to China in its own tongue, and six years later arrived the man who, in turn, was to open the treasures of Chinese literature to the west. That was James Legge, who began his long career in charge of the college in Malacca and closed it as the first Professor of Chinese at Oxford, having, in the course of it, carried on abundant missionary labours, mastered Chinese as it had not been mastered before, produced the monumental version which is still the standard European edition of the Confucian classics, and, incidentally, founded this Union Church in Hongkong and ministered to it for quarter of a century. Like Dr. Milne, his predecessor, Legge came from the Congregational Church at Huntly in Aberdeenshire. His fellow-townsmen called him "Chinese Legge," and were justly proud of him. Among my earliest recollections is that of a framed engraving in the house of an uncle in that little town, representing Legge and his Chinese students, all of them looking like learned Professors, in their long robes, hatted, pig-tailed, serious of aspect. At this I used to gaze in childish fascination, with dreams of Far Cathay which came nearer to realisation at this moment than most early imaginings. I trust the circumstances will excuse the personal reference.

Hongkong became a British possession in 1841, and two years later, or perhaps less, the Malacca mission was transferred here on account of the greater proximity to China.

Its first institution was, I believe, a hospital under Dr. Benjamin Hobson, a devoted physician and evangelist, a work which is continued in the Alice Memorial group of hospitals to-day. A few months later came the College, which remained for some years the main part of Mr. Legge's work.

From the first the members of the mission held meetings open to others of the European community. This led, in the most natural way, to the building of the first Union Chapel.

The Government Blue Book gives the date as 1844, and that, confirmed by our own records, fixes the present as the 75th year during which the Church has had a local habitation and the name it still is known by. The next date of a Church foundation in the Colony given in the Blue Book is 1847, which would seem to show that this Church is the oldest in the Colony. Who may have been absolutely the first to offer a prayer or sing a hymn on this island no one knows. Doubtless, the army or navy brought chaplains here, and services must have been held at Stanley or elsewhere. It may also be taken for certain that other meetings for worship were held here or there. But the churches in the Colony as we know them to-day must be presumed to date from the time the Government record assigns them, the point is one of sentimental interest rather than material importance, and if we have, naturally, mentioned it at this time it is by no means as casting any sort of reflection on any of our neighbours.

I need not follow in detail the story of these early years. It is given in the history which has been issued, and outlined in the press. But this occasion should not pass without some recognition of the faith and fine feeling of the fathers as seen in the Catholic foundation on which

they established the work, free from denominational bias and in the interests of evangelical truth in the broadest sense. Union is in the air; in many places it has come to solid earth, and in certain others, flutters, timid yet not unhelpful, in search of a safe alighting place upon uncertain wings.

It was otherwise in 1841, the every year of the great disruption of the Scottish Church, which shook that country to its roots, with echoes, says the historian, which reverberated around the civilised world. Many, possibly most, of the first members of this church were Scots and Presbyterians, and among the other evangelical bodies also doctrinal and administrative differences counted for more than they do now.

Yet here the fathers were able, in a reasonable and tolerant spirit, to let these distinctions lapse, and stand together on broad common ground whose leaving to all full liberty of private preference. From that day onward this good spirit has prevailed without interruption. The records of the church indicate considerable fluctuations in strength and prosperity, but these never arose from internal dissension. After the withdrawal of Dr. Legge's (later Sir James) first successor, a period of no small discouragement seems to have been entered upon. At one time, without a minister or any immediate prospect of one, the Sunday services had actually to be interrupted for a couple of months. The fact appears that in the Colony at that time to maintain a church on a self-supporting basis, and we can imagine the soreness of heart with which the responsible few announced their inability to carry on. But the London mission and its able agents came more to the rescue, and from that time the story on the whole has been one of progress, acknowledged to-day by many grateful hearts. At no time has the church had the resources of Treasury behind it, and no time has some munificent individual carried it on his shoulders, though it has had many generous helpers. But the enterprise and charity in which the fathers initiated the work have been justified by events, and as we recall their efforts and their often discouragements we can but pray to be worthy to enter into their labours.

One entry on August 31st, 1919, I should like to quote in closing. It is of a meeting of the Session, as it was called in Presbyterian phraseology, and the subject of consideration was entitled: "How we may best serve our countrymen in this place." Such is our question still. The church, like its Divine master, is among men as one that serveth. Its one permissible ambition is to be of use. The fathers, having served their generation according to the will of God, have entered into rest. But we believe in the communion of the saints, and know that in ways we do not and need not comprehend, they in the realm of glory may share in our thanksgivings and hearken to our pledges here to-day, as we come unto Mount Zion, and to the church of the living God, and the general assembly of the Firstborn, who are just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, that we may consecrate ourselves and our church life to the service, in our own time, of fellow-men and women of our own day, through the one all-sufficient saviour who abides the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

where people do not expect to make their homes they are apt to hold church ties but lightly, or not to form them at all. This is an error, and its consequences are more serious to personal character and to family life than was ever anticipated by those who incur them, though often they are not perceived until it is too late to repair the damage.

Ruskin says somewhere that he made it a rule, however short might be his stay in any one place, to conduct himself as though he were going to be there always; to refrain from no opportunity, though his sojourn were but temporary. It is a wholesome rule, and it would have been well for many in this place had they made it their rule in church matters.

The point of fairness to the churches themselves I do not care to labour, yet can hardly quite overlook it. People come to these colonial settlements, and expect to find churches, maintain, expect to worship and sacraments, ready to call to meet their needs on occasion arises. The churches available, yet if all were to treat the churches as many do, the ordinances of the gospel would cease out of the land. If I may be permitted sporting language this is scarcely cricket, and having said so much for the first time, in my seven years here I will leave it. The white community in Hongkong who get much more out of their churches if they put a little more into them—a little more loyalty, enthusiasm, and I will add, justice.

However, it is much more congenial to acknowledge, indeed to proclaim, that in this place not a little of faithful zeal and sincere devotion have been shown in Christ's cause.

In this we have stand in a good succession, for there has never failed a line of devout and earnest souls to whom God's Kingdom was first consideration, and who are always eager to extend its sway.

I have been going through the records of these past decades, so far as records exist, and find much that is touching and not a little inspiring in what they tell of the desires and doings of good and devoted men before us.

One entry on August 31st, 1919, I should like to quote in closing. It is of a meeting of the Session, as it was called in Presbyterian phraseology, and the subject of consideration was entitled: "How we may best serve our countrymen in this place." Such is our question still. The church, like its Divine master, is among men as one that serveth. Its one permissible ambition is to be of use. The fathers, having served their generation according to the will of God, have entered into rest. But we believe in the communion of the saints, and know that in ways we do not and need not comprehend, they in the realm of glory may share in our thanksgivings and hearken to our pledges here to-day, as we come unto Mount Zion, and to the church of the living God, and the general assembly of the Firstborn, who are just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, that we may consecrate ourselves and our church life to the service, in our own time, of fellow-men and women of our own day, through the one all-sufficient saviour who abides the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

There was another crowded congregation at the evening service, which, also was of a special character. The hymns sung were "All hail the Power," "Pleasant were Thy Courts above," "We love thee, O Lord," "Psalm 100 was chanted, and the anthem "The Radiant Morn," rendered by the choir. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald again occupied the pulpit.

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

RICE.—Prices in Saigon have advanced sharply in view of large purchases made for account of Straits and Java buyers. There is again a fair demand from Cuba, and a few good-sized lots of new rice are reported to have been booked for January and February shipment.

Prospects of the new rice crop in Japan are said to be satisfactory, as the weather so far has been favourable. A rice expert estimates an increase of about 25,000 to 100,000 tons.

The estimated crop of rice in South Manchuria is about 46,000 tons. Considerable improvement has been effected in irrigation there, and it is confidently hoped that the annual rice crop will be doubled in the near future.

Our closing rates are as follows:—

Siam straight rice, \$15.75 (nominal, no stock).

Siam garden rice, \$16.50 (nominal, no stock).

Siam usual rice, \$14.75 (small stock).

Saigon long rice, \$14.50.

Saigon round rice, \$14.25.

White paking, \$16.50 (No. 1 extra).

White paking, \$15 (ordinary).

LARD.—There is nothing doing. "New tins" can be had at \$37.75, and "old tins" at \$37 per picul, f.o.b. lighter.

PEANUTS.—Prices have been fully maintained and an advance is likely to take place in the not distant future.

SAIGON CASSIA.—The 4/10/4 assortment can now be had at \$48 per picul.

Oil, generally, are very quiet, and quotations remain practically unchanged.

TIN.—We have to register another big drop in prices.

96 per cent. grade is down to \$87 per picul.

98 per cent. grade is down to \$89 per picul.

96 per cent. grade is down to \$82 per picul.

GALVANIZED ARE QUIET at about \$40 per picul.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—There is little doing in these, and last week's quotations may be taken as the present values.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENVOLICH"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their wharves in the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1919. [1907]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 18th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, November 13th, 1919. [1923]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYBATY"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Nov. 14th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 18th will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Dec. 4th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 13th, 1919. [1928]

KOMINKLYKE PAKETVAART

"MAATSCHAPPY."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 18th, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Nov. 18th, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, November 14th, 1919. [1927]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

Thursday, November 20th.

Dance Tickets 50 cents each.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

SPORT

CRICKET

LEAGUE MATCHES.

UNIVERSITY DEFEATS INDIANS.

The only League match played on Saturday was that in which the University defeated the Indian Recreation Club. The winners were without K. Brayshaw, who, it is believed, will not play cricket this season.

The Indians started well, the first three men scoring 34 runs between them. A. H. Rumbhah looked good for a big total when he was caught out. Once the first three men were dismissed, the side succumbed. Marley bowled 13 overs and took 4 wickets for 22 runs.

The University score would have been much lower if the Indians had accepted all the chances offered. The Indians dropped over half a dozen catches. Samy was missed in the slips three times in two overs from Eardle before he had reached double figures. Wright's innings was a meritorious one, equally confident in attack and defence, he brought off some very fine drives. The Indians' score was overhauled during the third wicket partnership, the University thus winning the match by 7 wickets. Scores:—

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.				
A. H. Rumbhah, c. Eardle, b. Redmond	20			
A. A. Aruliah, c. Wright, b. Redmond	10			
S. H. Ismail, b. Marley	19			
G. Parthasarathy, b. Marley	3			
S. D. Marley, b. Eardle	3			
G. U. Marley, b. Wright	8			
A. A. Rumbhah, b. Marley	8			
D. Rumbhah, b. Wright	5			
N. S. Bux, b. Wright	8			
A. A. Moondown, c. Chua, b. Marley	1			
A. Moondown, not out	0			
Extras	18			
Total	106			

Bowling Analysis.				
Redmond	12	0	27	2
Wright	12	3	39	4
Marley	13.3	7	22	4

UNIVERSITY.				
F. A. Redmond, c. S. H. Ismail	9			
D. K. Samy, b. A. A. Rumbhah	50			
R. A. Baxto, b. Eardle	18			
G. U. Marley, b. Eardle	3			
J. D. Wright, c. S. D. Ismail	52			
V. N. Srinivasan, b. A. A. Rumbhah	0			
S. K. Chua, b. Eardle	1			
H. C. Harg, not out	37			
K. L. Sun, not out	2			
J. H. Yoon, did not bat	0			
J. T. Ryn, did not bat	0			
Extras	27			
Total (for 7 wickets)	202			

Bowling Analysis.				
Eardle	9.3	2	32	3
S. D. Ismail	8	1	47	1
S. H. Ismail	4	1	10	1
G. Parthasarathy	2	0	9	0
A. A. Rumbhah	8	0	29	2
A. H. Rumbhah	4	1	16	0
A. Aruliah	4	1	12	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to December 15th.)				
Kowloon	1	0	0	3
University	1	0	0	3
Civil Service	1	0	0	1
Indians	2	0	1	1
C.R.C.	1	0	1	0

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

K.C.C. "A" DEFEAT THE NAVY.

The second string of the Kowloon Cricket Club defeated the Navy decisively at Happy Valley on Saturday. The Navy had the assistance of several players from the "A" side, but missed the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings.

A. O. Brown, who batted very steadily for 84 runs, gave an early chance and one or two possible catches after he had passed 60. His innings, however, was a creditable one, for the bowling was not too easy. Kowloon declared with the score at 168 for the loss of 4 wickets.

The Navy started well. Hall Jones and Robinson all facing the bowling with confidence. Five wickets had fallen for 106 runs when a not set in the remaining men being disposed of for only 5 runs. Kowloon thus won by 62 runs. Scores:—

KOWLOON "A."				
A. O. Brown, not out	84			
L. J. Blackburn, c. Evans, b. Kennett	4			
E. C. Carr, c. Evans, b. Kennett	13			
N. A. H. Hallion, c. Coomes, b. Robinson	30			
W. T. Elton, b. Hake	12			
J. C. Fletcher, not out	5			
Extras	18			
Total (for 4 wickets, declared)	166			

Bowling Analysis.				
Kennett	13	0	30	2
Hake	5	0	44	1
Evans	5	0	19	0
Lane	2	0	19	0
Robinson	4	0	27	1
Coomes	3	0	19	0

Navy.				
Surg.-Com. Hall, c. Fletcher, b. Carr	32			
Lt. Jones, run out	23			
Pay-Lt. Robinson, c. Carr, b. Brown	30			
W. Kennett, c. Fletcher, b. Brown	2			
Lt. Hake, c. Brown, b. Fletcher	15			
Lt. Lane, b. Fletcher	2			
W. Coomes, c. Brown, b. Fletcher	1			
H. Evans, b. Brown	1			
Pte. Elliott, l.b.w., Brown	0			
Lt. Sig. Stenner, not out	2			
Pte. Jackson, c. Robinson, b. Fletcher	0			
Extras	2			
Total	110			

Bowling Analysis.				
Lobel	4	0	19	0
Carr	9	0	26	1
Fletcher	5	0	21	4
Brown	7	0	28	4
Stalker	2	0	14	0

HONGKONG C.C. DEFEAT THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Hongkong Club defeated the Civil Service on Saturday. Edmunds raced the bowling with confidence. Hutchinson was batting well when Brand cut short his career.

The Club batting was consistent. Pearce, Paravacini and Mitchell all reaching double figures. Raworth's free style helped the Club to overhaul their opponents' score after 5 wickets had fallen. The Club won by 5 wickets. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
A. E. Wood, b. Brand	9			
B. W. Bradbury, c. Blaker, b. Brand	10			
R. C. Mitchell, b. Brand	10			
R. O. Hutchinson, b. Brand	23			
W. H. Edmunds, l.b.w., b. Burnie	30			
E. C. Fletcher, c. Day, b. Brand	4			
F. J. Ling, c. Raworth, b. Burnie	3			
F. Syme Thompson, b. Donnelly	19			
J. D. Smalley, b. Pearce	11			
H. E. Strange, b. Donnelly	0			
C. Severn, not out	0			
Extras	6			
Total	120			

Bowling Analysis.				
Donnelly	15	4	27	2
Brand	18	1	61	5
Burnie	5	0	24	2
Pearce	1.1	0	2	1

HONGKONG C.C.				
T. E. Pearce, b. Severn	21			
S. W. Day, c. Hutchinson, b. Severn	2			
P. de Paravacini, c. Fletcher, b. Edmunds	24			
M. J. R. Allen, b. Wilmott	21			
A. B. Raworth, not out	45			
C. Blaker, b. Ling	3			
R. A. Brand, not out	3			
Extras	13			
Total (for 5 wickets)	137			

Bowling Analysis.				
Severn	7	0	37	2
Ling	8	1	15	1
Wilmott	8	0	39	1
Edmunds	4	0	24	1

KOWLOON DRAW WITH R.G.A.

Perhaps the most interesting of Saturday's matches was that between the R.G.A. and Kowloon C.C. Neither side was at full strength. Oliver, Talford, Baines and Athorne all being absent from the Military team.

Owing to the late arrival of the R.G.A., the match did not commence till 2.45 p.m. Robinson, having won the toss, sent the R.G.A. in to bat. Sutherland, who made his first appearance for the R.G.A. this season, batted about all over the field. He drove the ball clean out of the ground once. He gave several chances, one a possible catch to the wicket-keeper in his first over. When he was attempting to reach his century with a big hit, the ball glanced off the edge of his bat and went on to his wicket. During the R.G.A. innings there were a couple of unusual incidents. Sutherland attempted a short run, and the Kowloon wicket-keeper gathered the ball when the batsman was yards out of the wicket and smartly stumped him. To the confident appeal of "How's that?" the umpire gave the batsman out, and Sutherland was walking away when it was noticed that the ball had not been disturbed. Of course, on the umpire's ruling, Sutherland was out, but Robinson did the most natural thing in persuading Sutherland to continue his innings. While Davies was batting, he stepped out about six yards to meet a lob from Robinson. He missed the ball, which was on its way to the wicket, and Sousa, the wicket-keeper, intervened and it disturbed the wickets from the front. The umpire gave the batsman out. In justice to Robinson, it must be mentioned that the ball would have bowled Davies if it had not been handled by the wicket-keeper.

Kowloon commenced their innings at 4.45 p.m. Goodall put his leg in front of a straight ball from Bryson and had to retire with the score at 2. After this, however, runs came freely, considering that Davies and Bryson were bowling their best. Before the century was reached the light became so bad that it appeared dangerous to continue, but, owing to the game having started so late, it was decided to go on until the batsmen appealed. In the failing light, Davies made a double change, taking himself and Bryson off. The batsmen hit out freely and the fielders were unable to follow the flight of the ball. Play stopped at 8 p.m., the match ending in a draw. Scores:—

R.G.A.				
Lieut. Sutherland, b. Ramsay	87			
Corpl. Mann, c. Stalker, b. Pestonji	6			
Corpl. Perkins, b. Pestonji	6			
Lieut. Bryson, st. de Sousa, b. Robinson	18			
Capt. Davies, st. de Sousa, b. Robinson	16			
Gor. Smith, run out	4			
Lieut. White, b. Ramsay	2			
R.S.M.S. Heath, st. de Sousa, b. Stalker	0			
Mr. Garr. May, c. Stapleton, b. Ramsay	10			
C.M.S. Pragnell, c. Robinson, b. Stalker	11			
Gor. Hancock, not out	17			
Extras	17			
Total	183			

Bowling Analysis.				
R. Pestonji	7	0	38	2
H. D. Evans	7	0	39	2
H. Overy	5	1	12	0
J. P. Robinson	3	0	18	0
J. V. Braga	2	0	13	0
A. W. Ramsay	3	0	10	3

Kowloon C.C.				
D. M. Goodall, l.b.w., b. Bryson	1			
B. D. Evans, b. Davies	15			
E. L. Braga, b. Davies	7			
J. V. Braga, b. Davies	6			
C. J. Stapleton, c. Bryson, b. Hancock	21			
A. W. Ramsay, b. Sutherland	28			
A. de Sousa, not out	19			
R. Pestonji, not out	5			
Extras	28			
Total (for 6 wickets)	139			

Bowling Analysis.				
H. Overy, b. Stalker, and J. P. Robinson	1			
Extras	1			
Total	2			

Bowling Analysis.

Bryson				
Bryson	10	0	22	1
Davies	9	1	38	3
Hancock	4	0	24	1
Sutherland	3	0	12	1

CHINESE DEFEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

The Chinese had no difficulty in beating a weak Craigengower team at Causeway Bay. The losers were without their four best bowlers—Omar, Abbas, Lammert and Grimmett.

Ng See Kwong gave a difficult catch to point off the first ball he faced, but thereforward played a bright cricket. Yew Man Tsun gave the best display on his side. Ching nit out, and brought off some pretty shots on the leg side. The Craigengower bowling was very ordinary. Bana's batting was the only bright feature in the Craigengower innings. He hit cleanly on the off, on which side he let scarcely anything pass him. Lyon was playing freely when the innings closed. The C.R.C. won by 68 runs. Scores:—

C.R.C.				
Chao Man Ping, c. Kharras, b. Heath	1			
J. Wong, b. Kennedy	3			
Ng See Kwong, b. Heath	39			
Ching Nit, b. Kennedy	1			
Yew Man Tsun, not out	41			
H. Ching, c. and b. Hall	39			
K. K. Wong, b. Ramsay	11			
Wei Lee San, b. Ramsay	0			
Lam Tak, b. Heath	2			
Yew Man Hon, not out	5			
Extras	12			
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	167			

Bowling Analysis.				
Kennedy	13	2	57	2
Heath	10	1	41	4
Hall	5	0	36	1
Ramsay	3	0	11	2

CRAIGENGOWER.				
R. Bana, c. Ching, b. Ng See Kwong	28			
J. Kennedy, h.o.w., b. Yew Man Tsun	0			
S. Jey, b. Yew Man Tsun	12			
F. G. Thompson, c. Wei, b. Ng See Kwong	1			
C. Heath, c. K. K. Wong, b. Yew	3			
H. Ramsay, b. Ng See Kwong	8			
W. Hall, b. Yew Man Tsun	3			
D. K. Kharras, b. Yew Man Tsun	10			
F. C. Roberts, b. Ng See Kwong	6			
C. H. Lyon, not out	15			
A. N. Other, absent	0			
Extras	7			
Total	101			

Bowling Analysis.				
Yew Man Tsun	12.4	1	39	5
Ching Nit	3	0	16	0
Ng See Kwong	9	1	26	4

R.A.M.C. DEFEAT CHINESE 2nd XI.

This match, played on the Military Ground, Happy Valley, provided an interesting afternoon's sport. Lieut. Cavenagh, who was top contributor for the R.A.M.C., played very steady cricket. The Chinese lost by the narrow margin of nine runs. Lo Man Pan was again the mainstay of his side. Scores:—

C.R.C. 2nd XI.				
Lo Man Pan, c. and b. Cavenagh	20			
Tam Ma, c. and b. Cavenagh	2			
Lee Chor Chi, b. Rhodes	0			
Wong Po Keung, b. Rhodes	0			
Wan Lu Shing, b. Rhodes	0			
Cheung Wing Kiu, c. Woolman, b. Cavenagh	2			
Chan Hin Lee, c. Tomory, b. Rhodes	13			
Lai Kuen, b. Rhodes	14			
Chan Tin Sing, not out	4			
Chan Hin Kwong, b. Cavenagh	0			
Cheung Cho Wing, b. Rhodes	0			
Extras	6			
Total	70			

Bowling Analysis.				
Cavenagh	16	4	23	4
Rhodes	15.3	4	41	5

R.A.M.C.				
Pao Rhodes, b. Wong Po Keung	1			
Lieut. Cavenagh, c. W. K. Cheung, b. Lai Kuen	32			
Q.M.S. White, c. W. K. Cheung, b. Lee	17			
Capt. Tomory, run out	14			
Capt. Macaulay, run out	0			
Sgt. Woolman, c. Li, b. Wan	10			
Pte. Webb, b. Lee	1			
Sgt. Theyers, c. W. K. Cheung, b. Lee	3			
Capt. not out	0			
Pte. Plunkett, b. Wan	0			
A. N. Other, absent	0			
Extras	1			
Total	79			

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR OUTLOOK:

WHAT IMPERIAL RECONSTRUCTION MEANS.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS AND ADMINISTRATORSHIPS:

NO PREFERENCE FOR CADETS OF EASTERN DEPENDENCIES.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

GENERAL SEELY'S RESIGNATION EXPLAINED.

PRICE OF BRITISH COAL TO BE REDUCED IMMEDIATELY.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR MINISTRY.

GENERAL SEELY'S RESIGNATION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, November 12th. Lobbyists state that Brigadier-General Seely's resignation was due to friction with the Cabinet on the subject of cutting down the Air Force Estimates and the re-organisation of relations with the Army Air Force.

The Times says that General Seely crosses the floor and explains the reasons for the resignation from the front Opposition bench.

NO PERSONAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

LONDON, November 12th. In the House of Commons, Brigadier-General Seely explained that his resignation was not the result of a hasty decision. It was due to the unworkableness of the system of dual control whereby he, instead of the Secretary for War—who was also Secretary for the Air—presided over the Air Council, although the only man who could preside at the Council effectively was the Air Minister.

He emphasised that no personal question was involved, but the whole thing was impossible. The War Office and the Air Ministry were each whole-time jobs.

The present system involved inefficiency, delay and waste. It excluded the Admiralty and made the Air Ministry an arm of the War Office, which would be inimical to the country, mean waste of commercial possibilities, and neglect the new powers which the air had given us.

AMERICA'S DISAFFECTED LABOUR. WORKERS FIRE ON EX-SOLDIERS PARADE.

CENTRALIA (STATE OF WASHINGTON), Persons alleged to be members of the "Industrial Workers' World" fired on the Armistice Day parade of ex-soldiers while the parade was passing the I. W. W. Building. Four ex-soldiers were killed, two mortally wounded, and several injured.

Those who formed the line of march broke the ranks and rushed to the roof of the building. The soldiers had vanished, but the soldiers systematically scoured the town.

One suspect is reported to have been hanged and eight others have been arrested and put into jail. The jail is being strongly guarded. Great excitement prevails in the town.

WORDS CANNOT SUPPRESS BOLSHIEVISM. FRENCH COMMENT ON THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

PARIS, November 11th. A Havas message says:—

French circles were not impressed by the Premier's suggested course to deal with the attempt to deal with the Bolshevists by way of a conference, the consensus of opinion in France being that no such attempt could meet with success, as words cannot suppress Bolshevism.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE. PRINCIPLE OF AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

LONDON, November 12th. An official communiqué issued by the International Labour Conference at Washington states that the general discussion of the application of the principle of an eight hour day or a 48 hour week has been completed and the amended draft referred to a Committee of 15, composed of five representatives each of the Government, employers and workers' groups, which has been given general authority over the whole subject.

FRENCH GENERAL ELECTION AGITATION AMONG EXTREMISTS.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

As the date of the French General Election approaches, the agitation among the Extremist elements in Paris increases, though they did not succeed in plunging the country into a general strike.

HUNGARY.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO M. FRIEDRICH.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th. A telegram from Budapest states that the Supreme Council has sent an ultimatum to the Premier, M. Friedrich, to form a Coalition Cabinet within 48 hours or retire.

THE IMPERIOUS DEMAND TO RUMANIA.

PARIS, November 11th. A Havas message says:—

French opinion is much concerned in regard to the Note from the Conference to Rumania insisting imperiously upon the evacuation of Hungary. Everybody is hoping that the very valuable aid brought by Rumania to the Entente will help to maintain the intimacy among all the Allied and Associated members of the Entente.

RUMANIANS' UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

PARIS, November 11th. The Supreme Council has decided that the Rumanians' reply is unsatisfactory. Although most courteous, it is extremely evasive. The Rumanians are willing to give to the Entente the right of the original Armistice frontiers. They also decline to nominate a member to the Inter-Allied Commission to compile the value of the requisitions.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S RETIREMENT.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

The Chief Secretary of M. Clemenceau, who is a candidate for Girard, has made the statement that reports concerning the retirement of M. Clemenceau are untrue. This declaration is considered as inspired. Many think it indicates M. Clemenceau's intention to be a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. The Prince of Wales, in a speech at an official banquet, referred very sympathetically to the illness of President Wilson who, he said, was revered far beyond the shores of America.

He dwelt upon the similarity in the sentiments and democratic ideals of the five sister nations forming the British Empire and of the United States.

Referring to the identity of aims of the Canadian and United States systems of government, he emphasised that the spirit of harmony in which these nations lived side by side was a living example to the great principles for which the Allies had sacrificed their best in war-time.

A VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. The Prince of Wales called at White House to-day and had a conversation with Mrs. and Miss Wilson. He expects to see President Wilson on November 13th.

PRINCE GREETED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Addressing the National Press Club, the Prince greeted the American people and expressed his pleasure at visiting the United States, particularly after meeting the American forces in Europe and realising America's efforts during the war.

CELEBRATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. Armistice Day was generally observed in the United States. The Prince of Wales' train en route for Washington, halted in Baltimore for two minutes. The Prince and his Staff standing at attention.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT CELEBRATING.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

The French Government has decided that there will be no official celebration of the first anniversary of the Armistice, owing to the necessity of maintaining production at a high pitch in all branches of industry.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 12th. In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster said that the cost of the British forces in France and Flanders had been £44,000,000 and not £24,000,000, as previously stated.

BULGARIA.

READY TO SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, November 12th. Bulgaria has notified the Supreme Council of her readiness to sign the Peace Treaty. It is expected that the ceremony will be arranged for next week. The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stambouliski, has left Sofia for Paris.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN DECISION.

PARIS, November 11th. The British and American delegations at the Peace Conference have notified their intention to leave France early in December.

THE LETTS' BRAVE STAND.

IMPORTANT VICTORY OVER COLONEL BERMOND.

COPENHAGEN, November 11th. The Letts have gained an important victory over Colonel Bermond's forces and have occupied all the suburbs of Riga. They have transferred their entire front to the left bank of the Dvina.

AMERICAN COAL MINERS.

NEGOTIATING A WAGE AGREEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 12th. The miners' representatives have accepted the Secretary of Labour's invitation to confer with the employers in view of negotiating a wage agreement.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SYRIA.

GENERAL GOURAND'S FAITH IN BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

General Gourand will leave France on Thursday for his new post as High Commissioner of Syria. He takes with him a Staff of 30 officers.

In a speech, General Gourand said: "I believe that one always will get on with the British, especially after such long years as of the war."

RESTORATION OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LILLE.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

From May to October, 1920, the First International Exhibition for the Restoration of Northern France will be held at Lille. It is hoped that all the Allied Powers will associate in this common interest.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

TOTAL OF 876 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, November 12th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the British casualties in Russia since the beginning of the campaign totalled 876, including 131 killed.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL STAFFS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SURVEY PRESENT POSITION.

LONDON, November 12th. Lord Milner has appointed a Committee to consider whether the staffs of the Agricultural Departments in the Colonial Services are adequate, and, if necessary, to recommend increases of staff.

The Committee will also consider whether the rates of salary offered to the agricultural staffs are adequate and make recommendations for improving the arrangements for recruiting agricultural staffs for the Colonies.

EGYPT.

ARRIVAL OF SIR EDMUND ALLENBY.

CAIRO, November 12th. Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby has arrived here.

SAHAWAK.

RAJAH'S DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 11th. The Rajah and Ranees of Sahawak have sailed from Liverpool for Sarawak.

FRENCH PRINTING STRIKE.

NO NEWSPAPERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 11th. A Havas message says:—

The printing workers have started a strike. No papers appeared this morning.

WAGNER IN PARIS.

NO PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN MUSIC.

PARIS, November 10th. A Havas message says:—

Wagner's music is again being applauded at the Paris big concert. No protest has been made against the performance of German works.

OBITUARY.

EARL BRASSEY.

LONDON, November 12th. The death has occurred of Earl Brassey, as the result of a motor accident.

M. DE LANESSAN.

LONDON, November 10th. The Times Paris correspondent announces the death of M. de Lanessan, ex-Governor of Indo-China.

EARLIER CABLES.

CARDINAL HARTMANN.

COLOGNE, November 12th. Cardinal Hartmann is dead.

BRITISH COAL.

PRICE TO BE REDUCED IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, November 12th. The price of coal was privately discussed yesterday by Mr. Bonar Law and the miners' Parliamentary leaders. The latter submitted figures with a view to showing the increase of 6s. to be unnecessary. They demanded the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the relation of output to price.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ IN ENGLAND.

FRENCH CIRCLES HIGHLY SATISFIED.

PARIS, November 11th. A Havas message says:—

French circles are highly satisfied with the visit of President Poincaré to London, stating that no sovereign has ever been welcomed with such a degree of enthusiasm and cordiality.

The toast exchanged at the dinner in Buckingham Palace showed clearly the new bond linking France and Great Britain after the terrible ordeal of the war—a bond based on real concordance and deep intimacy and the same political and economical ideals.

President Poincaré alluded to the solemn British promise to assist France in the case of a new war with Germany, hoping that no such emergency would ever arise, owing to the indissoluble union between both countries as a guarantee of world peace.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 11th. His Majesty the King, proposing the toast of President Poincaré at a banquet at Buckingham Palace, said he welcomed this opportunity of expressing in person his profound appreciation of the glorious feat performed by the French troops under the splendid leadership of the Supreme Generalissimo Foch. Amid all the wonderful features of the war, none made a greater appeal to the hearts of my people than the heroic constancy and chivalrous ardour of France.

His Majesty recalled the successful efforts of his father and one of President Poincaré's predecessors in bringing about the Anglo-French entente, an entente which had been happily succeeded by a firm and enduring alliance cemented and made permanent alike by sacrifices and victories which they had shared in the war against a stubborn and powerful foe.

His Majesty said that, despite the arduous duties ahead, he was confident France and the British Empire would carry through their great work of reconstruction in the same spirit of mutual trust and good fellowship which they exhibited in wartime.

My country has already given a fresh proof of her devotion to the alliance by signing an agreement to come to the aid of France if menaced afresh by her old enemy. I pray Heaven to avert such a calamity, and that the League of Nations may ensure the peace of the world and enable all nations to pursue their allotted tasks in tranquillity and security.

He was confident of the glorious destinies of the two nations proceeding together along the paths of peace, firmly united by indissoluble ties and undying memories of common endurance and common triumph.

His Majesty thus concluded: "Our aspirations are identical: our interests are never in conflict. I am unable to contemplate any situation in which we shall not act together in defence of our high ideals of liberty and justice. The Queen and I are especially glad that Madame Poincaré was able to accompany you and enable us to welcome her as our guest."

AT THE GUILDHALL.

Following the reception, President Poincaré was entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall, where a most distinguished company attended.

The Lord Mayor, in a felicitous speech, thanked the sacrifices of the French nation.

President Poincaré, when replying, had a magnificent oration. He drew attention to the sufferings of the army bands of London and Paris, which during the war so completely symbolized the characteristics of the British and French forces. German air raids had killed six and injured 1570 in London. The same methods of terrorism were used over Paris but Germany was a much deceived in London as in Paris. The enemy's attacks were opposed by an unshakable determination, supported by a firm conviction of national duty. (Cheers.)

THE WARMTH OF THE WELCOME.

LONDON, November 11th. The City gave a great welcome to President Poincaré this morning; in the course of his procession to the Guildhall, the entire route was packed with cheering crowds.

Poincaré was visibly touched by the warmth of the welcome. There was a dense concourse at the Guildhall, including Prince Albert and all the members of the Government.

Mr. Poincaré, in replying to the address of welcome, recalled the cordiality of the 1913 reception. He added that he saw in London a deeper and more urgent desire than ever before to extend to France the hand of friendship.

THE ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

JUDENITCH DEFINITELY STOPPED.

LONDON, November 11th. Military authorities are of opinion that a further Judenitch offensive in winter-time is impossible. He continues to retreat and has lost half his forces, composed of Bolshevist deserters who returned to the enemy.

Meanwhile the southern front operations of the Caucasus Army on the east bank of the Volga are entirely successful. The whole area Tarsav Rakhsin is cleared of Bolshevists. On the right bank the Reds have been forced back across the Bataevka with heavy losses.

The Don Army captured a large number of prisoners and material, especially northward of Linki, where the Cossack attack, after heavy fighting, was completely successful.

On the other hand, the Volunteer Army has been forced back 20 to 40 miles northward of Voronezh for railway.

General Denikin, towards of Syevsk, continues to progress, but further west the Volunteers have retired from Chernogov to the south bank of the Dniep.

THE POST-WAR OUTLOOK.

NO CAUSE FOR MISGIVING.

LONDON, November 12th. Lieut.-Col. Amery, interviewed by the Morning Post, said there was no cause for misgiving about the post-war outlook in the Empire.

He believed imperial reconstruction would mean setting up a higher standard of living, better housing, public health conditions, education, and wages than any existing to-day. The Empire, before the close of the century, should have two hundred million white citizens at a level of prosperity far above that of the mass of population of the United States to-day. The welfare of the races for which the Empire was responsible was equally important.

Imperial transport must be developed. The first task of British shipping should be to provide adequate and standard transport between every point of the Empire and be supplemented by imperial railway development. In this matter the United Kingdom might profit by the example of the Dominions and strive to apply their standards to railway development in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

Lieut.-Col. Amery mentioned that the Dominions and Rhodesia had built 10,000 miles of railways and the Crown Colonies and protectorates only 3,700. This disparity showed that the latter were not properly opened up. All the Dominions should take an active interest in the tropical parts of the Empire. The idea of the Empire as a possession of the United Kingdom was obsolete.

The Empire was a chain of equal British nations girdling the world. Overseas settlement was equally important. The work of emigration should not overlook the right of any citizen of the Empire to move to another part of the Empire. Half the population of Asia was within the British Empire, therefore there was no menace to Australia or Canada of an organisation of Asia against their interests, since half of the 8,000,000,000 inhabitants of Asia were partners with them in the Empire.

Regarding trade preference within the Empire, Lieut.-Col. Amery said his views were so well known that it was unnecessary to repeat them.

THE EMPIRE'S FOOD.

GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERIAL TRADE.

LONDON, November 12th. Addressing the Colonial Institute on the subject of Empire food production, the Food Controller referred to the difficulties of food supply due to the small sum of production. Our lack of organisation as regards Empire supplies and consumption was outstanding production. The whole question of supplies must be reconsidered. The possibilities of Empire production should be placed in the forefront.

He was aware that Trusts already had a foothold in certain Dominions but by bringing the Dominions into closer relations with the Motherland we could more effectively devise methods to enable those Dominions to relieve themselves of the menace of trusts.

Lord Milner, who presided, said he was not sure we could obtain everything we required from the Empire, though as an imperialist he did not want to live in an hermetically sealed Empire.

On the other hand, he believed that a greater development of imperial trade would mean a greater increase of foreign trade; but if we retain command of the sea and had a proper economic development within the empire we should be safeguarded against interruption of supplies of food and raw materials.

He believed in the ultimate success of the League of Nations but was unprepared to stake everything upon its immediate success. After all, the British Empire would supply the driving force of the League and the best way of providing for it was to enable the Empire to be self-supporting. We ought to leave no stone unturned to produce more.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PREVENTING A REPETITION OF PAST CALAMITIES.

LONDON, November 11th. At a big meeting in support of the League of Nations at Queen's Hall, Mr. Balfour re-emphasised that the League alone could prevent a repetition of past incalculable calamities.

The League had many enemies but he was not aware that any alternative organisation had ever been suggested by its critics. Were they ready for the civilised world to continue, as hitherto, oscillating between violent and sanguinary conflicts and intervals wherein ambitious nations piled up armaments for a new effort? That idea was absolutely intolerable. (Cheers.)

All the Powers should take an equal share in the League's burden, accept the same risks, and the same endeavours. If one great nation began making reservations the future of the League would be dark indeed.

He was convinced that all the best thought of Britain and the civilised world was behind the League. (Cheers.) But any of his friends in any part of the globe who were considering their responsibilities should understand that unless they were prepared to take an equal share in an equal task they were threatening with ultimate dissolution the whole new system.

He concluded by saying that if the world to-day at the appointed hour, when still staggering under the effects of five years of war, be unprepared to undertake the great task ahead, he deplored the time ever coming.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)



"The New Ship of the Desert"

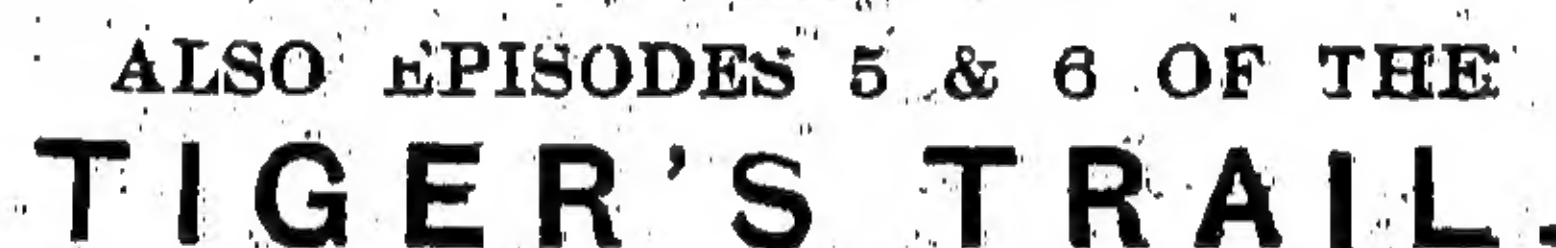
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[1333]

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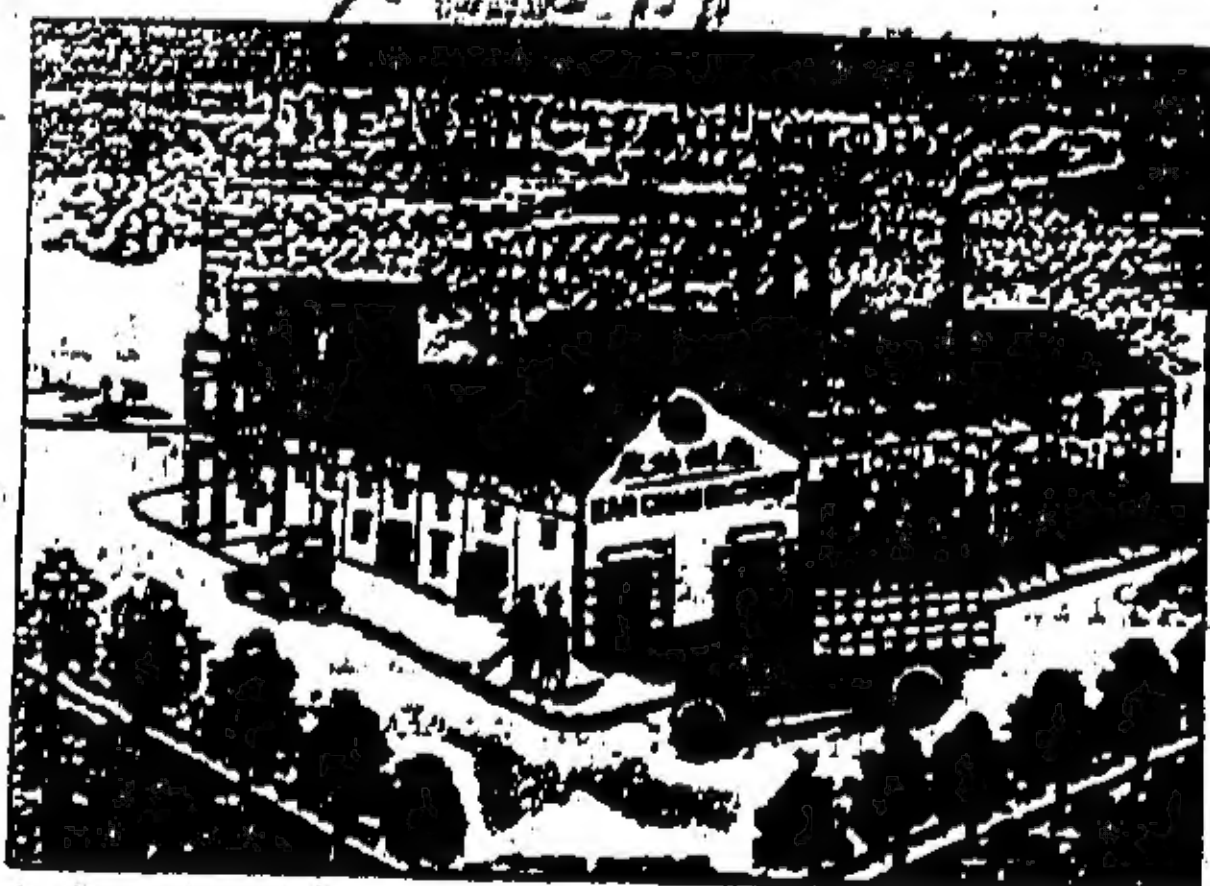
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BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.

A BRITISH AGENT'S TESTIMONY.
GERMAN INFLUENCE ALREADY DOMINANT.

At the War Office, on September 23rd, Mr. Duker, a British agent who had just returned from Petrograd, gave some of his experiences of Bolshevist Russia during the last ten months. Mr. Duker knows Russia well. From 1910 to 1914 he was a musical student at the Petrograd Conservatoire, and afterwards assistant to Mr. Albert Coates, the chief conductor of the Imperial Opera. How he has got in and out of Russia during the last year doesn't matter, but he has crossed the frontier seven times. He has been a member of the Bolshevist organisation, and has seen the whole thing from the inside.

He said the Communist Party was a very tiny minority of the population, its membership being 250,000 out of a population of 130,000,000 to 150,000,000. In Petrograd there were 8,000 members out of a population of 800,000. It was hated and abhorred by the vast majority of the population, so much so that Trotsky and others, who were, perhaps, idealists, had proposed plans for the purging of the party. He believed that at the head of the party there were a few idealists, but they were very ignorant and most ignorant of all of human nature.

NO FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

Having described how the Soviets were elected last July and the sort of tyranny that is practised, he said there was no press in Russia but the Bolshevist Press. Even school books were censored. Nobody who engaged other people was allowed to vote. Those who employed a servant, or a man who employed an assistant in his shop, were all distrusted. Secret voting was considered shameful. In the old Soviets 90 per cent. were Communists; in the new ones 62 per cent. When he left Petrograd there were 15,000 women and children in a concentration camp being punished because their menfolk had deserted the Red Army. Men who could not desert into the White Army went into the "Greens," who numbered several hundred thousand. They lived on the charity of the peasants, who fed them delightedly, thus beating down the argument that we are starving Russia, Russia having enough food to feed both herself and us. When the great time came, as it inevitably would, when the Russian people themselves, without us and perhaps without the Germans, would overthrow the present regime, there would be nothing to put in its place. The "Greens" would be useless, for their object was merely negative, and they really represented the attitude of the Russian people.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

When the end did come Russia would be under the influence of those who were there at the moment. The Germans were there thoroughly at the present time. Their influence in Russia was extraordinary; they were, in fact, dominant. Apart from the fact that there was an animosity between the Russian and the German mind—and Lenin to this day always spoke of Germany as the foremost country in the world—there were other factors which furthered German influence. There was in Moscow a German Soviet. Many prime questions of Bolshevist policy were decided, not in the Kremlin, but in the German Soviet. German commercial travellers were already overrunning Russia, selling foodstuffs which the Germans no longer eat, because we and the Americans are feeding them. While the food situation in Petrograd was very severe there were sweet shops open all over the town selling German saccharine sweets and Turkish delights. The Bolshevists had invited German agriculturists, pretending to be Communists, to work the land. The Germans had no more intention of working the land on the principles of Communism than he had. Their object was to be on the spot and secure the dominant influence when the overthrow came.

BRITISH INTERVENTION WANTED.

All this would happen unless there was a counterbalancing influence to the German. That influence must be our own. It was impossible to describe with what longing and yearning the Russian people, the working man, desired the English to come in and save him from the present horrible despotism. It was incredible to the Russian that the British working man was ignorant of the situation. He was looking to the British Government to force the British Government to intervene in Russia and put an end to the horrors and relieve him from tyranny. If Petrograd was not occupied before winter it was impossible to say what terrible things might not happen there. The fuel situation was hopeless. He suggested, that, from a purely humanitarian point of view, we ought to step in and stop what was going on in Petrograd. The people who were suffering most were women and the working men.

Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, who was present and introduced Mr. Duker, thanked him for his address, making it clear that what Mr. Duker had said had nothing whatever to do with the policy of the British Government, which remained what it was when he explained it in the House of Commons before the recess.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's REPORT ON THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, whose mission is the reorganization of the Australian Navy, has completed his report. This provides for the establishment of an Australian naval unit composed of eight modern battle cruisers, 12 light cruisers, 24 destroyers, and 12 submarines and supply ships. This programme is to be completed in 1922 at a cost of £25,000,000 annually. It is considered doubtful whether the Government will accept these proposals.

THEATRE ROYAL. MR. T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

"SCANDAL."

TUESDAY, Nov. 18th: "THE FORTUNE HUNTER."

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19th: "THREE FACES EAST."

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th: "THE CHORUS LADY."

FRIDAY, Nov. 21st: "FOREVER AFTER."

SATURDAY, Nov. 22nd: "LIGHTNIN'."

Prices as Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

[1473]

FAIRBANKS PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES

The Most Practical and Convenient Scales for Many Purposes.

FAIRBANKS PLATFORM COUNTER SCALES

Most Efficient for Heavier Retail and other Service.

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DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES IN STOCK.

SOLE AGENTS:

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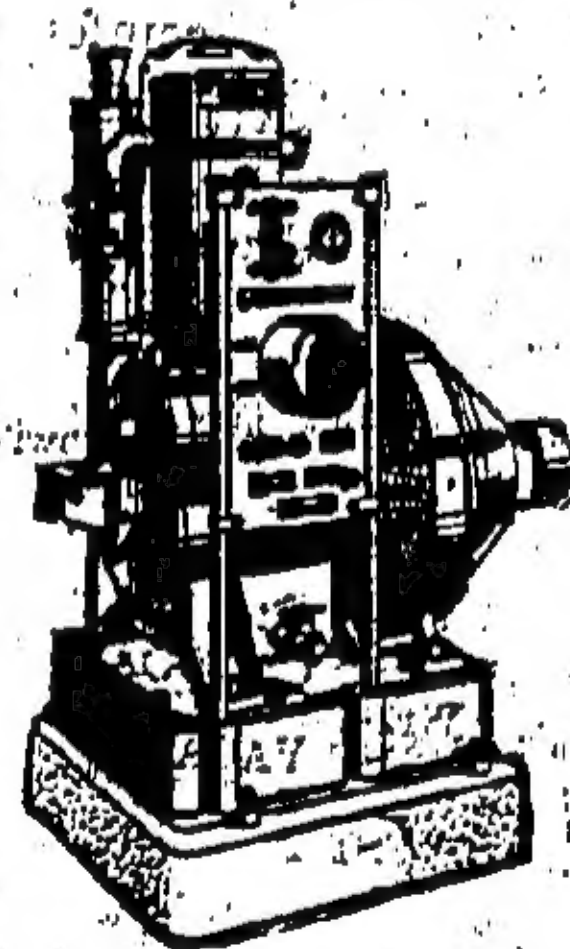
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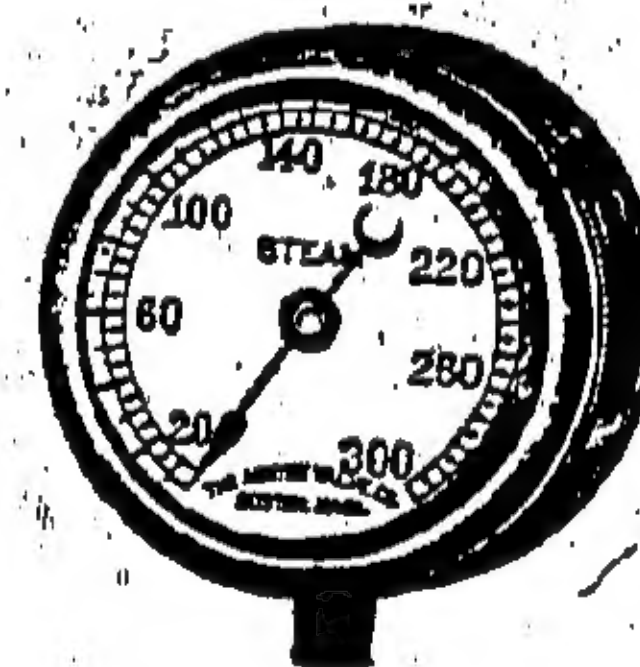
Telephone North 462 & 463.



[1339]



1 1/2 K.W. Lighting Plant works entirely on Kerosine twice the capacity of any plant in the market and half the cost. Stocks carried.



Pressure Gauges for all purposes.

Sole Agents for

Ashton Valve & Gauge Co.

Union Engineering Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

TOP FLOOR PRINCES' BUILDING.

[1463]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAVA	13th Nov.	Nov. 19th.	BAHAWIA VIA SINGAPORE
TJIPAROM	JAVA	13th Nov.	26th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAPAN	9th Dec.	10th Dec.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Telephone No. 1874.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES

will be held on the following Days during the month of NOVEMBER

From 4.30 to 7 p.m.

TO-DAY (Monday), 17th,

and

Friday, 21st,

Monday, 24th, Thursday, 27th.

Admission to Dance Room

Each Day \$2. per head, including

Tea.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

[1458]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

OWN HOUSE-FED POULTRY

We are now able to supply our customers with own fed poultry and to meet all demands.

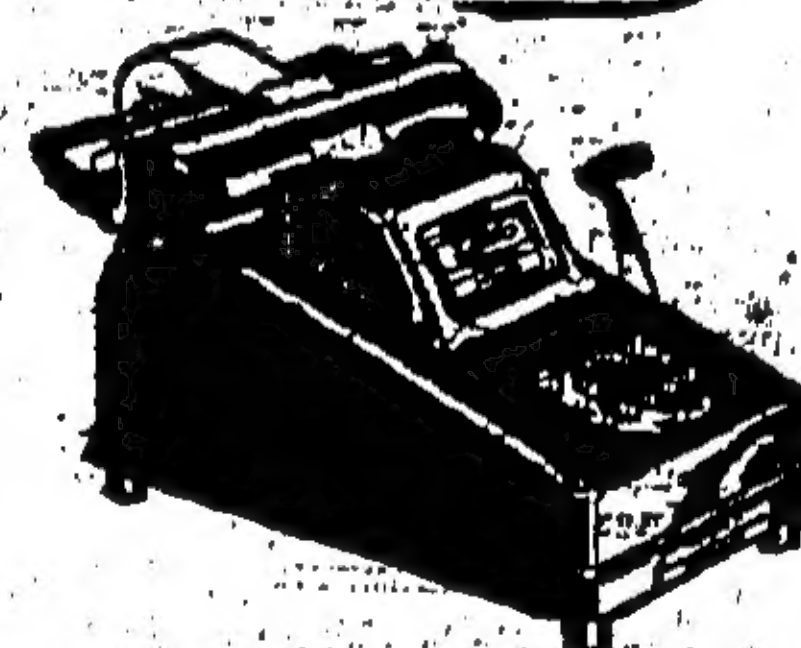
Our present stock consists of specially selected birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

Calculating Machines

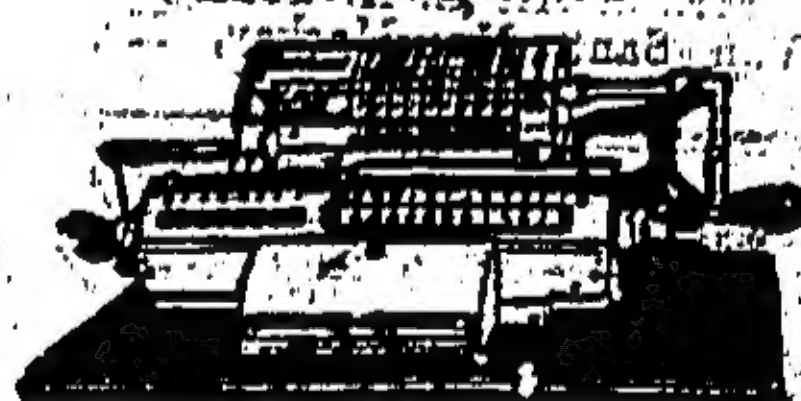
Addition
Multiplication
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Division

Constructed for use in every branch of business

Sundstrand



Marchant



Monroe



All successful Business Men of Hongkong recognize the economy and efficiency in the use of CALCULATING MACHINES.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Department,
25, Des Vœux Road Central,

Telephone 2457.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Rate EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELIEMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REED & CO., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 18th Nov., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th Nov., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Nov., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amoydaba. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days.)

"HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans | TUESDAY, 18th Nov., at 1 P.M.

"QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina | WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYLOCHUS"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NOVARA	18th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
KASHGAR	25th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	17th Nov. at 1 P.M.	6th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	25th Nov.	17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
NOVARA	20th Nov. Noon	4th Dec.
AREATON APCAR	28th Nov.	6th Dec. (Kobe).
KASHGAR	28th Nov.	8th Dec.
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (Shanghai).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Seattle about
"ENDICOTT"	20th Nov.	26th Nov.
"ELKTON"	28th Nov.	29th Nov.
"ELDRIDGE"	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
"EDMORE"	28th Nov.	24th Dec.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	28th Nov.	5th Jan.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	28th Nov.	1st Feb.
"WHEATLAND"	28th Nov.	15th Feb.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Portland about
"WABAN"	28th Nov.	19th Dec.
"WAWALONA"	28th Nov.	29th Dec.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Dec. 1st.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 8th (from Yokohama)
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
and TQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th 1920
ANJO MARU	18,100	Mar. 13th
SEIYO MARU	14,600	May 11th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEON" 20,000	On or about 18th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	"SPHINX" 30,000	On or about 10th Dec.
SEANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

"AMUR MARU" ... End of Dec. or early Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 24th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.

"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 7th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly services

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 5th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd November.

"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th November

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamer

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 15,000 tons	"CHINA" 10,000 tons	"NILE" 11,000 tons
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" 13th Jan. 1920

"CHINA" Nov. 22nd

"NILE" Dec. 20th

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1943

ALPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.